

respective governments on those shores, presented with great clearness and interest, and destined, no doubt, at a day not very distant, to become subjects of still more general and minute examination. The claims and rights of the Americans are sustained with great ability and spirit. To those objects of inquiry, which in such a country as Russia would naturally attract an intelligent mind, Mr. Dallas devoted great attention. Into its history and a study of the habits, manners, and character of its people, he plunged with a natural enthusiasm, and collected a variety of facts tending to elucidate all these subjects. In a public address delivered not long after his return to the United States, he sketched with a vivid and brilliant pen several of these topics; but it is to be hoped that, from the materials he has collected, a work of more extensive kind may hereafter be given to the public. It is one which is rendered peculiarly interesting, from the nature of the friendly relations that have existed, and that circumstances will probably long preserve. He remarked with great truth, in the address referred to, that "such for more than half a century, has been the strangeness and perversity of other international pretensions, that this republic and that despotism, though widely separated, recognized the wisdom of closely cementing their mutual amity. The freedom of the seas, the rights of neutrality, the searchless shelter of the flag, were early links of sympathy and confidence which the forecast of Mr. Jefferson strove to rivet. To these ties are since added others, springing mainly from a common consciousness, that while there can seldom, if ever be points of enmity, their geographical relation on opposite flanks of rival and ambitious powers, gives to their declared friendship a vast efficiency in discouraging assaults or encroachments upon their own security, pursuits and independence. It is but a reasonable curiosity which seeks to understand a nation, more likely than any other to be the permanent and pacific ally of the United States.

Since Mr. Dallas' return from Russia, he has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession; and though it is generally understood that not long after that, a seat in his cabinet was tendered to him by Mr. Van Buren, he has, so far, adhered to his determination to remain in private life. That he will be long permitted to do so, we cannot think, unless he shall strenuously resist the wishes and judgment of his fellow-citizens. To the confidence reposed in him, founded in his adherence, from earliest youth, to the accepted doctrines of the republican party on every great national question, he adds a brilliancy of genius, a spotless personal life, and qualities so calculated to win the affection and regard of all with whom he is called into association, that his native State, placing him as he does in the highest class of her favorite sons, will scarcely consent that the ripening years of his life shall be withdrawn altogether from her service and that of the people of the United States. Adorning and filling, as he would with eminent distinction, the most exalted offices in which his fellow-citizens can bestow, their hope is certainly as general as it is reasonable and just, that none of the accidents which hang upon all human footsteps may withhold him from the honorable discharge of those public trusts which are conferred by the willing suffrages of a free people, upon those among them who have been found to be the most deserving.

In personal appearance and deportment, few men blend more simplicity and dignity; and as a public speaker his manner is singularly prepossessing. Though not hasty or unusually rapid, his lively imagination and success in happy illustration give to his speeches, even when least premeditated, an attractive variety, aptness, and ease, and make him one of the most fortunate of orators in occasional addresses to popular bodies, as he has been one of the most successful in scenes requiring the highest talents for debate. To letters he is known to have always been as much devoted as the occupations of an otherwise active life would permit. His numerous political papers give evidence of an excellent style; and it is not many years since his occasional contributions in the various branches of elegant literature were to be found in the publications of the day. If the wish may be fairly indulged, that one whose public life has hitherto been so useful, may not hereafter be drawn from a participation in public affairs, the hope may be expressed with equal justice, that literature may yet receive from his pen many of those contributions, in which genius and taste are brought to illustrate the dictates of a judgment always enlightened, and the honest sentiments of a generous heart.

#### GOVERNOR POLK.

A few days ago we chanced to throw our eyes over the address of the Tennessee convention, signed by that distinguished patriot and soldier, General Wm. Carroll, and others. We transfer to our columns the eloquent sketch of the political career of Gov. Polk, as given in that document. The Tennessee convention only asked for his nomination to the second office; but the following extract will show how well justified was the national convention in nominating him to the first office of the republic.

"In reference to the vice presidency, there was but one sentiment in the State convention. By a unanimous voice, the delegates resolved to present to the democracy of the Union the name of our distinguished fellow-citizen, James K. Polk, as the first choice of Tennessee for that office. In the propriety of this recommendation we are fully satisfied every democrat in our State will cheerfully concur. It is an honor due to Governor Polk on account of his uniform devotion to democratic principles. He has been the able, unwavering and efficient advocate of sound democratic doctrines through a long and brilliant political career. As a member of the Tennessee legislature, as a member for many years of Congress, as chairman of the committee of ways and means, and as Speaker in the same body, he has built up a character for ability as a statesman, and uncompromising adherence to democratic principles, which cannot fail to be duly appreciated by the whole democracy of the Union. During the long and violent warfare which was waged in Congress against Gen. Jackson, it was James K. Polk who breathed the storm of opposition, and contended with distinguished ability and success against the combined assaults of his enemies. When that celebrated scheme to bring forward a second democratic candidate for the presidency was concocted at Washington in 1834, he saw the danger to democracy which it threatened, and chose rather to risk the consequences of his own sacrifice by opposition to the movement than to countenance a scheme fraught with such danger to the party.

Since his voluntary retirement from Congress, he has been untiring in his exertions to restore

Tennessee to her former position among her democratic sister States. To effect a purpose so sincerely desired by every democrat, he has regarded no personal labor as too severe, no sacrifice of private comfort and individual interest as too great. Against the most appalling circumstances he has struggled with an ability and an energy which could not but command the warmest admiration of every friend of democracy. At one time he was seen voluntarily declining a re-election to Congress and entering into a canvass for governor against an overwhelming majority of nearly twenty thousand votes as indicated by the preceding election. By his powerful appeals to the people, and his indefatigable exertions, he was enabled to triumph in the contest. Again he came forward for the same office whilst the excitement of the maddest contest of 1840 was unabated, and threw himself into the canvass with a majority of nearly thirteen thousand votes against him. To almost any other man the contest would have appeared entirely hopeless; with him, however, it only served to animate him to increased exertion. He struggled manfully and unceasingly with the difficulties which surrounded him. He succeeded in reducing the majority down almost to three thousand. Finally he came forward again, in 1843, with a resolution which no reverse of fortune and no combination of difficulties could conquer, and once more dedicated to democracy his powerful exertions. In that last effort to reclaim the State, he had new difficulties to encounter which resulted in his defeat by a majority of less than four thousand votes in an aggregate vote of one hundred and twelve thousand. These difficulties grew out of local questions which had unexpectedly sprung up in our State and which had the unhappy effect of creating issues in many places not involving the principles of our party, diverting the public mind in a great degree from the political questions which divided the two parties, and breaking up that harmony and concert in our action as a party so essential in all contests to success. We deem it unnecessary here to enumerate those embarrassing local questions which were unfortunately mixed up with the issues in our late contest. The influence which they exerted to our prejudice is now freely admitted, and we believe we speak the judgment of the whole party when we declare our opinion to be, that to these causes may our late defeat be attributed.

#### ACCEPTANCE OF MR. DALLAS.

A Strange Scene.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times gives the following amusing account of the acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the Vice Presidency by the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas:—"It was arranged to be announced to him by the Eastern delegation on their way home from the Convention. Accompanied by Senator Walker of Mississippi, a personal friend of Mr. Dallas, the delegates, 60 in number, arrived in this city on Friday morning about half past five o'clock. Of course almost everybody was yet asleep. The party soon reached Mr. D's house, and Mr. Walker ascending the steps, rang the bell. After a pause, Mr. D. put her head out of the window, and seeing Mr. Walker, conjectured that some misfortune had happened to her daughter, resident in Washington. Mr. Walker's remark, 'I wish to see Mr. Dallas immediately,' confirmed her suspicions, and she hastily awakened her husband, communicating the sad conjectures. He ran down stairs half dressed and bare-footed—opened the door—when to his utter amazement, in walked sixty or more gentlemen, two by two, with tread of soldiers, passing him by and entering his front parlor as though to make him captive. Not having the slightest conception of their object he stood thunder-struck at the scene. Mr. Walker led him into the back parlor. 'My dear Walker,' said he in amazement, 'what is the matter?' 'Wait one moment, if you please, Dallas—wait one moment if you please' The folding doors were then thrown open, and the whole delegation stepping forward, gave three deafening cheers for 'POLK AND DALLAS!' Mr. D. stood paralyzed. Mr. Walker enjoyed his discomfort. Gov. Fairfield, of Maine, then stepped forward, and in the name of the delegation, solved the mystery in a brief and appropriate speech.

Mr. Dallas having by this time collected himself made a very short speech. He said—I feel honored on behalf of the Keystone State in this nomination. If the party ask it I must yield all private and personal considerations to their wishes—especially as it was unsolicited and unsought.

Mr. Walker and several of the delegates then spoke, after which they gave 26 cheers for Polk, Dallas, Muhlenberg and Texas.

Cheer after cheer were then given for the nomination, which effectually awakened not only the family, but all the neighborhood, the street being by that time alive with a crowd of anxious inquirers. The facts were soon known, and when the delegation departed, three cheers from the crowd greeted them as they went.

#### RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

During the last year 24,000,000 persons have been carried on the English Railways an average distance of 15 miles each, and out of this vast number only one passenger has lost his life.

The accidents that have occurred for the last four years stand thus:

	Killed.	Injured.
1840 last five months	22	181
1841 for the year	24	72
1842	5	14
1843	3	3

The above shows that railways under good management are incomparably the safest means of traveling. A majority of the English railroads are better constructed than ours, so that the ratio of accidents is highest on the American roads; but our returns show a less number of accidents in comparison with the number of persons carried, than occur by any other conveyance.

PURGENT WIT.—Our Atlas neighbor has grown witty. A specimen:—"Henceforth, instead of saying that a party is paralyzed, it will be proper to say it is Polked. It is shorter and far more significant."

"Polk root," a Baltimore coon had it, when he heard of the nomination. "Yes," responded a democrat by his side—

"Polk root is a first rate pizen

For Henry Clay and Fire Ling Hisen!"

We take the Atlas: Polk is the word; and Henry Clay will find his coon projects and prospects polked sohigh up a gum stump that they will never get down.—Cin. Eng.

A jolly jack tar, rolling along Commercial street in Boston, inquired what the democratic nomination was. "Polk and Dallas," said a bystander.—"Pork and dollars," says he, "that's the ticket; something to eat and money in the pocket."

#### [Correspondence of the Spirit of Democracy.] ANOTHER CHATTY LETTER FROM PUR SEE.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 11, 1844.

Mr. Editor:—It beats all nature, the way Kappem Tyler does up them 'ere votes. He sent one on 'em in to-day. The way of it was this. Last week two bills were sent up to him makin' appropriations to Western rivers and harbor improvements, and t'other for Eastern rivers and harbors, just as much after the same constychoocheal pattern as two peas. Last Friday it was whispered about and around that they would both on 'em be vetoed. The Western fellers raised a committee on the spot, and went up to Kappem Tyler, and talked over the matter about the Western harbor bill, and the dangers of the Mississippi and the like, and so the President per tempore, he agreed he would sign that bill but sw're, by Jupiter, he would put the Veto on the t'other one, and no mistake.

Well, shure enough, to day, down comes the veto of the Eastern river and harbor bill, with a long perambol about the constychoocheal objections, which was read to the House. The Eastern members was set a bin over the top like a kettle of sugar water. A good deal of chat, and talk, and palaver was had, when they took it into their heads to try to pass the bill by two thirds, in spite of the President's objections, but they kud'nt put it through, bekeaze they had only 103 for the bill to 84 against it. The President not knowing much about the rivers and harbors of the West, took it for granted that they was all constychoocheal, and so he signed the bill. The fact is it was the old Mississippi that toated the bill through; Kappem Tyler knewed he dasset veto that bill. The Western members would have raised a hornets' nest about his ears that might have driv him out of the White House. That was the great constychoocheal resin with the Kappem.

President Tyler sent another paper up to the House to-day. It was a message about Texas. He wanted the House to do something for annexation, being as how the Senate had put the extinguisher on the Treaty, and the accompanying documents, by a vote of 35 agin it 16 for it—all told. The message was handed over to Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, on Furrin Affairs, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Kennedy of Maryland wanted it laid on the table, but only 66 went for him while 118 was agin the motion. Mr. Weller wanted 1500 copies for general circulation, but they would'nt agree to stop the rules for him.

The next thing they lifted was a bill for the recharter of the six District Banks. The bill is from the Senate, and the Whigs have fixed the "jive-jive-juelibility" as shure as you are born. But the Democrats, if they pass the bill they will bind up these broken shags a little of the tightest. They will put a strait jacket on 'em and hold 'em to their "I promise to pay" without doubt. The Whigs of this city, and its a rare federal nest, of the prowdest, and the laziest, and the poorest set of cod-fish narsistocracy you ever saw—the whigs here, are a ravin and a tearin about the Democrats not a charterin the banks. They like to had a regular fight with a Democrat at Brown's hotel yesterday. But the "Loky" as they called him was a game "chapman," and the coons kud'nt begin to back him out, no how.

Last Saturday night, about the hour of nine o'clock, the Senate laid out, as I have said, the Texas Treaty as flat as a buckwheat cake, and about as black. Col. Benton's project was made known yesterday in a bill to annex Texas on altogether a new plan. First, to take only the old Texas, and none of the ground of old Mexico, as President Tyler did. Second, to let a big State come in at once, niggers and all, same as Virginny. Third, to divide the balance of the territory in a slave State and a couple of free States as they git ready to come in. Fourth, Mexico to be consulted on the subject, and the people of Texas likewise to have their say in the matter. Fifth, Congress to direct the President how to work it, being as you know, too stupid to fix it himself. How do you like it? My idee is that it wont work. We go for the admishun of Texas at the proper time, but that may'nt kum in 20 years, more or less, you know, hey?

The "Native Americans" are kicking up a strong smell in the Senate. They keep sendin in petitions from Fillydelfy every day prayin a naturalizashun law that will compel a furniner to live in the country 21 years before he can vote for town constable. Senator Allen laid it on 'em agin to day in the Senate. He said that he would oppose such a nasty sticking proposition from the jump; from the very beginnin of Genings to the last chapter of the good book, everythin was agin such a project as this. Benton said Allen was correct, and Mr. Buchanan said that was the proper way to tell it; and that will show, I reckon, to our adopted fellow citizens which way the wind blows.

The members are a packin and fixin, and a runnin round like an old hen with a passel of ducks in the drink. On the 18th of this month Washington City will be surrendered up agin to the auctioneers. Every time Congress goes away, these fashionable boardin houses many of 'em, have to be sold out. You see they live so high, and they pull the credit strings so hard, that it breaks with 'em as soon as Congress lets go. It will be a sorry sight to kum into Washington a week after the adjournment. You would think the city had been drowned out, or burnt up with a drouth, or that the folks had all bin kild off with the kolery, bekeaze you dont meet two men in a mile along the Avenue from breakfast time till sundown. The people set in their houses, pretty much, and suck their thumbs till Congress kums agin, or go off with 'em, the Lord only knows where.

The whigs have a power of trash on hand in the way of documents, and song books, and speeches agin Mr. Van Buren. They say now since he did'nt run that they are sorry they said or printed sich stuff agin him; but I tell you if he had been the Kandyd they would have sent out them very speeches, and songs, and slanders, by bags fulls. And that reminds me of a song I saw t'other day, to the chune of "Old Rozzum the Bo." Spose we give you eight lines byway of a sample of that Polk song:—

Oh! the Whigs sed a fite with Van Buren

Wood skarsly amount to a joke,

But they find it is past all enjurn'

This purgative juse of the Polk.

It makes the coons blind as a beetle,

And they look as if lookin thro smoke,

For old Clay to kum to the resku,

And empty their stomachs of Polk.

And now, I do hope and pray, that you will git a thousands subscribers to your paper, for if there is any poor devil that earns the salt-fish he gits for breakfast, dinner and supper, its the poor printer, I reckon. You must make the Democracy of Old Monroe do the thing nobly, and liberally, and like Democrats, who know where their help is to kum from. Nuf sed.

PUR SEE.

#### For the Spirit of Democracy. NO. VI.

Mr. Editor:—During the last session of the General Assembly, a bill was introduced into the house of representatives, and was very near passing into a law, for the relief of Eden Burrows. The Miami canal had been dug through this gentleman's land, and, as the statutory time for making application for damages had long since expired, it was proposed to pass a special act of Assembly to enable him to sue the State for those damages. The antiquity of the claim excited the curiosity of the subscriber. I inquired of Mr. Burrows' representative, why that gentleman had slept so long upon his rights; why he had not pressed his claim for damages in the ordinary manner, as soon as the canal was dug. He stated that Mr. Burrows was at that time a rich man and disregarded the matter, but he had since become poor and reduced by misfortune, and hence had become a petitioner for the allowances of this old claim. It is to be hoped that sympathy with misfortune, will ever form a trait in the character of every true son of Ohio, but the public taxes do not constitute a proper fund for the gratification of that amiable feeling. If the claim was just it should have been urged within the limited time and in the legal and appropriate manner, while facts were fresh in the memory of the witnesses, and there would be less danger of error or mistake in the matter; if unjust it ought not to be paid out of the State treasury. The great number of such claims by which the treasury was assailed rendered opposition from some quarter necessary,—the bill failed through the resistance of the eastern members.

The principle involved in all such cases is, a direct preference of private over public interests; of the interests of individuals over those of the great body of taxpayers, whose industry and economy furnish the funds. And this principle exerts itself in more ways than one. The Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad company, which has received two hundred and seventy thousand dollars from the State treasury, and which has been a most assiduous and successful applicant for remissions, releases and indulgences, allowed its chief engineer from two thousand to twenty-five hundred dollars per annum as his salary, and its engineer on the southern division eighteen hundred dollars per annum, and after the stoppage of the work he was still retained at a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum. The Auditor of State, in one of his communications to the General Assembly, speaking of this same half insolvent, mendicant company, says, "WEALTH AND WISE were as plenty as paper and towlout speculations could make them, and labor was removed from hand to hand by each to his subordinate in rank as far as practicable. Why should it not be so? With speculations in lands as the basis, the public treasury was furnishing nearly all the means by which the road was constructed, and upon which this host of place-men existed." He is speaking of a corps of engineers in addition to those above mentioned. As I shall have occasion to speak of this company in a future number, I shall dismiss it with a single remark. Let the reader compare the salary of \$2500 for the chief engineer of this company, whose duties can not reasonably be supposed to have occupied a very large proportion of his time, with the pittance of \$730 doled out by our present law to the president Judges of our courts, who must in most of the circuits be absent from home more than half their time, and whose traveling expenses can not generally fall short of \$1,500 or \$2 per day. And this at a time when our canal tax, which is applied to nothing but the payment of interest on the canal debt, is in about six fold proportion to our regular State tax. In the struggle of interests, the weakest come to the wall. No rich morsels are reserved for the individuals engaged in the general service of the State. It is only the gentlemen engaged in "private business publicly paid for" who grow fat and become able to build marble palaces.

It would be easy to produce other examples of the working of the same principle. The Miami extension canal is a State work altogether. It has cost the State about three millions of dollars.—This, let it be remembered, is exclusive of the enormous sum spent upon the Miami canal itself. The impression on the minds of well-informed men that there have been most wasteful and lavish expenditures on this work, is very general. A great part of the excavation was let at thirty-five cents, the solid yard to the original contractors. These men underlet at thirteen cents the solid yard, thus making a speculation of twenty-two cents per yard; and the sub-contractors must have had a good bargain for I was told by a gentleman living on the banks of the canal, that the farmers along the line would willingly have performed the work for eight or nine cents. It is due to candor to remark, that I should place far less reliance on the accuracy of these private sources of information, if the impression which they are calculated to make were not powerfully corroborated and confirmed by the report of the Auditor of State. He charges wasteful and lavish expenditures on this line of public works, in language too strong and unequivocal to be misunderstood; and well was he warranted in using such language.

But perhaps the circumstance which of all others contributes most to render the canal system odious and insupportable to the unimproved counties, is the haughty, overbearing conduct of the canal counties and their representatives. The Mercer county reservoir contains 17,000 acres, mostly covered with heavy timber. In the fall of 1842 a controversy sprung up between the citizens of that county and the board of public works; the citizens insisting that the timber should be cleared out of the reservoir before the water was let in, the board insisting that such a measure would be useless and even pernicious, and they let in the water accordingly. In May, last year, the citizens, or rather the mob, made a regular appointment and met to the number of one hundred and more, and spent two days in cutting down the embankment and letting the water out of the reservoir. The mischief done in these two days had to be repaired by an outlay of several thousand dollars. An indictment was presented to the grand jury of Mercer county against some of the perpetrators of this outrage. But it was like asking Satan to punish himself for his own sins. The grand jurors, the county officers themselves were all implicated, not one single rioter was indicted, the whole thing was a farce. From the urgent necessity of preventing such costly outrages in future, a bill was introduced into the last legislature to change the venue in such cases, that is to enable the courts, to indict and try the ruffian rioters in some neighboring county, in case of such outrages thereafter occurring. The bill was rejected in the house of representatives and insult and contumely heaped upon its supporters. As the bill did not pretend to med-

dle with the Mercer county rioters, but only to prevent such doings in future, its rejection can only be ascribed to that overbearing, domineering spirit, in the representatives of the canal counties, which feels power and forgets right. If any thing could add to the mortification which an eastern man must feel in contemplating these things, it is the fact that they got a joint resolution through both branches to expend \$45,000 in clearing the timber out of this same reservoir, and on the last night of the session, and on the last hour of that night, in the midst of half muttered, half stifled oaths and threats and curses and intimidations, got an appropriation of \$67,000 to pay arrearages on the line of the work.

I appeal to all just men every where if the situation of the eastern counties in reference to these matters, is not humiliating in the extreme. Our public burthens are enormous, we are compelled to contribute as much in proportion to the value of our property as the nabobs along the line of the canal—the laws of the State are openly and notoriously trampled on—the public works injured and destroyed by a mob—the damages defrayed out of the state treasury—our measure of prevention rejected with insult, and the agents of the State go forward with all meekness and humility to re-construct and re-enact their ruined works. Fellow citizens! how often will you consent to pay for reconstructing their canals and reservoirs provided they tear them down with their own hands? I confess that if I had the direction of matters, they would be left to mend the breaches in their own way, just as they might be able.

I shall continue the publication of these essays just as my leisure may permit; but in the mean time, I cannot permit myself to doubt that as ancient tyrants prevailed by force, so modern speculators prevail by fraud.

#### COWARDICE.

The Louisville Journal is charging Mr. Polk with cowardice for failing to resent a vulgar insult from H. A. Wise, who called him a "mean, petty tyrant," shaking his fist in his face. Mr. Polk was Speaker at the time, and every man knows what firmness and ability he discharged his duties in a most embarrassing period, with blackguards and bullies vying to provoke him into an abandonment of his self-respect. Suppose Polk had stricken Wise to the floor—Polk a strong, athletic man—Wise, as weak in body as a child—how such cowardly acts of vulgarity as the Louisville Journal would have belimed him with their vile epithets of coward, poltroon, &c. for resenting an insult from a man of so feeble frame. Suppose a duel had been fought, then would the coon press have fulminated their anathemas at Polk's evil example, and especially would they have rejoiced on another account, because he now would be on the same bloody footing with their own dueling bravo candidate for the presidency.

Coons, who would call Polk a coward, had better first reflect upon the infamous treatment of Brent at Washington by Henry Clay—on the publications made by Brent—of the cowardice of Clay, in refusing him apology or justice,—they had better recollect how Clay treated Wise himself, in the Cilley duel affair—Clay the cause and protector of Cilley's death, while he cowardly suffered Wise to bear the withering execrations of the whole people; and when charged in the public prints by Wise with being guilty of writing the challenge—arraying the fight—managing with feindish anxiety against the possibility of a compromise save by the weapons of death—skulking through a half apology to Wise and a half denial of his charges, to arrest the odium from himself and still keep its deadening weight upon the man whose magnanimity had shielded him so long. Coward, indeed! No more of that, and thou lovest Clay! Here is cowardice in the superlative degree; and to cowardice is added the meanest ingratitude to a brave spirit, who bore up a mountain of imprecation and odium and blistering reproach, suffering it all with meekness rather than disclose the truth to the injury of a fiend who was hollow-hearted and false.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

From the Detroit (Michigan) Daily Free Press.

#### RATIFICATION MEETING.

The flourishing democratic association of this city met at the Democratic Hall last evening, to respond to the nominations made at Baltimore. Although the notice was given but a few hours previous to the meeting, and the result of the convention had only been known in the city a few hours, the meeting was the most enthusiastic ever held in the city. The hall, before the usual hour of meeting, was filled to overflowing, and many were deprived of listening to the truly spirited and able remarks made by the speakers. Whenever the name of JAMES K. POLK was pronounced by the speakers, it was cheered in a manner by the audience which could not fail to convince every one in the hearing of their voices, that there is enthusiasm, deep and heartfelt, in our party, in the mass of people. Never before have the democracy of this city, as a body, been so well pleased with the result of any convention as they are now at the result of the Baltimore democratic convention. The enthusiasm, good feeling, and determined spirits of the democracy struck terror into the ranks of our opponents. They were sadly disappointed to see the unanimity, the brotherly feeling, of the party in this city, when the nominations were known. They will be more so when the result of their efforts in behalf of the nominees is known.

After the organization of the meeting, Anthony Ten Eyck, Esq. offered a series of resolutions, complimentary of the nominees of the Baltimore convention, ratifying and confirming their nominations, and pledging the democracy of the city to give them their united and cordial support. The resolutions were received, and subsequently passed by acclamation. After a few brief and spirited remarks by Mr. Ten Eyck he closed by announcing to the meeting the presence of our own distinguished fellow-citizen, Gen. Lewis Cass. On this announcement, three hearty cheers for Cass brought the war-worn veteran to the rostrum.

Gen. Cass said he had come here this evening to take part in the proceedings, to express his hearty concurrence in the nomination made by the Baltimore Democratic convention, and to announce his determination faithfully to support it. He said the crisis through which the democratic party had just passed, had served but the better to prove the integrity of its principle, and the internal strength of its cause. After many differences of opinion—differences however about men, and not about measures—the choice of the convention had unanimously fallen on a man irreproachable in private life, and who, in various public stations, had given proof of the great firmness and ability, of incorruptable integrity, and of a sincere devotion to those principles which the democratic party deem essential to the prosperity of our country, and the perpetuation of her free institutions. I know him well, (said General Cass), and I know he will fulfil the expectations of his friends, and fully justify the confidence of the party. Nothing now is wanted to insure success but united exertion; and that we must, and will have. Let us put behind us the divisions and preference of the past, and join in one common effort to promote the triumph of our cause. Victory is in our power, and let us attain it. Let every one feel, and fulfil his duty. I am so persuaded that such will be the general sentiment and action of the party, that I confidently predict that James K. Polk will be the next president of the United States; and if he is, I know he will follow in the footsteps of Washington, of Jefferson, of Madison and of Jackson.

The General was frequently interrupted in the course of his remarks, by the loud bursts of applause from all present.

#### U. STATES BANK AND DISTRIBUTION.

##### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, June 4, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—Should you be elected to the office of Vice President of the U. States, would you, in any capacity in which you might be called to act, aid in the establishment of another U. States Bank or in the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the different States?

I need not, I presume, apprise you that my object in procuring your answer to this question is solely to acquaint the public therewith. I hope that it may be given before the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant, J. WENTWORTH.

HON. GEO. M. DALLAS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—In accepting the nomination with which the Democratic National Convention unexpectedly honored me, I certainly conceived myself, at the same moment, as acquiescing in the political principles enunciated in the resolutions passed by that body, and as engaging with solemnity to cherish and exemplify them, "in any capacity in which I might be called upon to act," should that nomination result in my election to the office of Vice President. Had I discovered, among those standard resolutions, a rule of conduct, legislative or executive, with which, in a material feature, my mind refused to accord, I could not without being inexcusably disingenuous, have consented to become the candidate of the party as whose creed they were justly and fairly proclaimed. In recalling your attention, therefore, with this remark, to the full and formal declaration of doctrine published as of the proceedings of the convention, you will doubtless perceive that I have given a direct and comprehensive answer to your inquiry. As, however, your stated object in requesting this letter, suggests to me the expediency and propriety of being, on the two topics to which alone you have referred, even more explicit, allow me undisguisedly to aver that, as the relation now subsisting between the national democracy and their candidates is appreciated by me, it would be impossible that I should, by any official action, aid in the establishment of another bank of the United States, or in the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the different States, without deservedly incurring the imputation of a breach of good faith, and the consequent and worse penalties of self-reproach.

With great respect, I am, dear sir, Your friend and obedient servant, G. M. DALLAS.

HON. JOHN WENTWORTH, M. C.

#### FIRST GUN FROM NEW YORK.

Canandaigua is redeemed! The correspondent of the Albany Atlas writing from Canandaigua June 4th, says:—"Our charter election is just over, and I have the gratification to announce a democratic majority of from 5 to 40. In 1840, with only 450 votes, the whigs led 5 to 10 majority. To-day we have polled 468 votes, (the largest ever given) and still the democracy are successful. The whigs had a jubilee at their cabin yesterday, and confident of success made their boasts that they would send down a whig victory to Utica, as the response here to the nomination of Polk and Dallas. Clay Whiggery is used up in old Ontario!"